



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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2 Institutes—"The Church In A Multiracial Society"

- Brite College—Texas Christian University

August 5-22

- Butler School of Religion

July 22-August 8

For information on scholarship, expenses, and program write to the Dean of the School nearest you:

Dean E. H. HENSON, Brite College, Texas Christian University, Ft. Worth, Texas

OR Dean O. L. SHELTON, School of Religion, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana

A CONSULTATION ON SOCIAL WELFARE FOR THE DISCIPLES

The field of social welfare today constitutes an important and integral part of our American culture. Because of this the church is becoming more and more concerned with its responsibility in the field. This fact has been highlighted during the last three years through two conferences sponsored by the National Council of Churches (NCCC) and more recently, by the Disciples of Christ in a "Consultation on Social Welfare," held April 7-9 at Martinsville, Indiana.

The *Conference on the Churches and Social Welfare* (held by the NCCC at Cleveland in the fall of 1955) had as its main purpose the survey of social welfare as it is related to the churches. It was a pioneering conference. The *Conference on Policy and Strategy* (held by the NCCC at Atlantic City in May, 1957) had as its goal the seeking of a general agreement "that will enable us to understand each other better and to move toward such a measure of consistency as will permit us to exert a more effective influence in the nation and in local communities." Out of this conference came suggestions to help the constituent bodies to move ahead in denominational programs of social welfare.

BARTON HUNTER RECEIVES AMERICANISM AWARD

Indianapolis chapters of B'nai B'rith made their 1958 Americanism Award to Barton Hunter, executive secretary of the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

The citation of recognition presented to Mr. Hunter states that he was selected because of a life-long record of interest and accomplishment in the broad field of civil liberties, and civil rights; he has been one of the key figures in the organization of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union; he has provided outstanding leadership through churches and church organizations for the achievement of equality for all people.

The presentation was made to Mr. Hunter Tuesday, April 22, at a special luncheon in Indianapolis.

announced that it will tow them from the "restricted" area.

March on U.N.

Another dramatic protest was the march on the U. N. headquarters building by several hundred persons. They carried placards calling for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Some of the marchers were
(Continued on Page 9)

WHO IS PROTESTING H-BOMB TESTING?

The Spring 1958 series of tests for nuclear weapons conducted by the U. S. government in the Pacific may or may not provide technical information on the development of a "clean" bomb. But this series of tests, even before made, has provided evidence that a great many Americans believe that there should be no more nuclear bomb tests.

Protests have been growing in volume since plans for the Spring tests were announced last year. Even before these propaganda experts in Russia announced their willingness to end bomb testing—just after their own latest series of tests had been completed—Americans had become vocal in calling for the end to U. S. bomb tests.

The Men on the Ketch

The most dramatic protest is of course the men on the ketch *Golden Rule* which—at this writing—is sailing into the "restricted" bomb test area of the Pacific. Albert S. Bigelow and William R. Huntington, both Quakers, have undertaken this voyage in an effort to stop the tests by their presence. The U. S. Navy has

The Purpose

This meant—for the Disciples—that the major agencies concerned primarily with social welfare should take the initiative in planning a program for the Brotherhood. It seemed best to accomplish this by bringing together a consultative group of Disciples—already involved in the field of social welfare—to do two things: 1. to look at the needs of our Brotherhood related to the area of social welfare; 2. to implement the findings of the two NCCC Conferences which had meaning for the Disciples. Such a consultation was the Martinsville "Consultation (of Disciples of Christ) on Social Welfare," sponsored cooperatively by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, and the National Benevolent Association of the Disciples of Christ.

The Discussion

For two full days and evenings this group of people, divided into three smaller groups, discussed such topics as:—"What
(Continued on Page 9)

FRANCE AND THE AFRICAN REVOLUTION

It is probably a theological question to determine why a nation's better nature fails to emerge without agony, blood-letting and frustration of her own ideals and best interests. Among modern nations this dilemma has particularly characterized French politics and foreign policy.

Again this Spring, France is on the brink of tragedy in the conduct of her colonial affairs in Africa. This time, the potential tragedy involves settlement of the 3½ year old Algerian war of independence; and reconciliation with largely independent neighboring Tunisia, who wants French troops and bases off her territory. The two problems were unified some weeks ago when French planes bombed a Tunisian town in what they said was pursuit of Algerian rebels.

It was only a political yesterday that saw France go through a similar ritual of rejection and finally approval of the ideal solution required in granting independence to Tunisia and liquidation of her war in Indochina. Opportunism had its day, however, before these solutions were reached. The Tunisian situation is illustrative of French internal politics. Premier Mendes-France was put out of office in early 1955 for advocating Tunisian independence; but a few weeks later a slightly reshuffled government, under Edgar Faure, put through this accord. Now the breach between these two countries has been widened by French military recklessness and internal paralysis. Once again idealism waits in the wings hoping that its chance will come before opportunism destroys any hope of a solution.

France's political tomorrow in Africa

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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Editorial Staff: Barton Hunter, Lewis H. Deer, Ruth E. Milner, Robert A. Fangmeier, Thomas J. Griffin, Loisanne Buchanan.

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could be more salutary if the bad temper over the Tunisian-Algerian disputes does not cloud future developments. French relations have been, as a matter of fact, relatively harmonious with 12 territories in West and Equatorial Africa. Two other territories, the Cameroons and Togo, already have been granted a large degree of self-government. The goal of most of these territories is to unify themselves into some kind of independent federalized government but still within a sort of French "commonwealth" system. But this friendly accommodation of interests can take place only if France is willing to move rapidly. Already the timetable has been set by the Africans. Preparation is underway for the first federal congress of the united parties of the several territories by the end of May. If France fails to meet with imagination this development it again will be charged with applying the brakes to African independence.

Soon, the French-African problems will be back in the lap of the United Nations where the United States will be called upon to take a stand. As a major power we cannot avoid, as Walter Lippman says, being "partisans of a negotiated settlement" in Algeria. We cannot agree to the impossible French request to support the crushing of the independence movement. The better France that eventually will emerge knows we cannot for her own best interests. In the past the U. S. role as peace maker and friend of colonial independence has been clouded by our unwillingness to offend France—a NATO ally. We ought now to be able to see that the satellite-tarnished NATO alliance is of the past—but the African Revolution is of the future.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

JAPAN—MISSIONS—TRADE

The Christian enterprise and foreign trade with Japan both date back about 100 years. It was in 1853 that Commodore Perry negotiated trade treaties with Japan and 1859 when the first modern day Protestant missionaries began their work. In 1957 there were 1,423 missionaries and workers in the country; and we sold Japan \$1.4 billion in American goods and bought \$500 million from them.

At first glance, missions and trade may appear to have only a coincidental relationship. It is much more than this. Friendship between nations depends upon a great variety of relationships, both governmental and private. Integrity in these relationships contributes to peace while lack of integrity may be a factor that disrupts the harmony of international community. Missions and trade are again, a century later, among the headline factors that will determine the integrity of our relationships with Japan.

The Japanese-American friendship, being established today by more than fourteen hundred missionary workers, is intimately linked with a political battle now at its height in the Congress of the United States. The battle is being waged by President Eisenhower and friends of a liberal foreign trade policy for a 5-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Program. The substance of this program, started in 1934, is that we agree to reduce tariffs on goods which other nations wish to sell us; and they reciprocate by reducing tariffs on goods we wish to sell them. Thirty-seven nations, in the non-communist world, participate in this program designed to improve world economic health.

Foreign trade employs 4½ million Americans. We sold \$19.5 billion worth of goods abroad in 1957, and bought only \$13. billion.

But some people say that foreign trade is bad for America and higher tariffs should be imposed. Let's examine this. Two State Legislatures in this country are trying to prevent Japanese textiles from coming into their states. They say it hurts the American textile business. Strangely enough, it is these same States which export huge quantities of raw cotton to Japan. In 1957, we sold five times as much raw cotton to Japan as we bought in textiles. If there is any inequity in this relationship it would appear to be on our side. This cannot go on for long without causing a rupture in international friendship.

Currently, many groups of men and women in our churches are in the midst of their study of "Japan and Missions." Within such a study it is important for church people to consider and discuss the question of "what are our views on Reciprocal Trade?". . . and then—*Write to their Congressmen and Senators.*

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

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CONGRESS' UNFINISHED BUSINESS AND YOU

Congress has returned from the Easter recess and is now past the traditional half-way point in the legislative year. No final action has been taken on most of the constructive legislation supported by the FCNL. This is a most important time for you to register your views by writing to your representatives in Congress. This NEWSLETTER tells where important bills stand now, and who will be making the decisions determining their fate. Action arrows suggest where your letters are most important. Write soon on as many subjects as you can. Letters now are an even more effective way to support your beliefs than a vote in November.

ACTION COMPLETED THIS YEAR

To date the Congress has

- appropriated \$1,260,000,000 for new defense expenditures during fiscal 1958 over and above the \$35.3 billion appropriated last year, and begun to act on the many appropriations bills for 1959, including the Administration's request for \$39.5 billion for the Department of Defense;
- authorized \$549,670,000 to build emergency defense facilities like missile detection systems;
- raised the debt limit from \$275 to \$280 billion;
- created committees in the Senate and House to review the United States space program and make recommendations;
- passed an anti-recession, billion dollar housing bill in an attempt to speed home construction;
- reduced insurance company taxes retroactively;
- authorized a stepped-up Federal road building program and provided a bonus for states that restrict billboard advertising along new stretches of interstate highways.

President Eisenhower has vetoed the farm price support and the rivers and harbors bills which Congress had passed. He appears ready to make a major fight to reorganize the military establishment to enable it better to plan and wage a war which could destroy us all. If this same effort and thought could go into changing the present United States foreign policy and strengthening the United Nations, chances for survival would be considerably increased.

ATOMS FOR WAR

Should Congress give the President authority to give away nuclear weapons information and material to other nations?

The President has requested this authority in two bills introduced by Senator John O. Pastore of Rhode Island and Congressman Carl T. Durham of North Carolina (S. 3474 and H.R. 11426).

Senator Pastore's Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has held weeks of secret hearings on the subject and four days of open hearings. Only government officials from the Departments of State and Defense and from the Atomic Energy Commission have testified in favor of the legislation. Among those opposing it in written and oral testimony were representatives of the FCNL, Cooperative League of the U.S.A., American Veterans Committee, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; James P. Warburg, Rabbi Isidor Hoffman of Columbia University, Brigadier General Hugh B. Hester, U.S. Army (Ret.), and Students for Disarmament at Swarthmore College. After two brief sessions for public witnesses had ended, others filed requests to be heard which were not granted. They included Norman Cousins, Norman Thomas, Dr. Hugh Wolfe, the Federation of American Scientists, the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church, and the Brethren Service Commission. Senator Pastore has reopened the hearings to hear only Secretary of State Dulles and General Lauris Norstad, NATO Commander.

Secretary Dulles appearing on April 16 said sharing nuclear weapons information and material with allies is essential to avoid the expense of duplicate development, to prevent a move toward neutrality or non-participation in the cold war, and to strengthen the NATO "shield." Dulles said this legislation would help achieve disarmament. Spreading nuclear weapons to other nations will give the Soviet Union "an incentive, otherwise lacking, to achieve balanced and multi-lateral limitation of armaments," he said. He added that United States military allies would be more willing to enter an agreement to end testing if the United States was in a position to give them nuclear weapons information and material. Congressman Chet Holifield of California told Secretary Dulles that in his view the bills were dangerous, ill considered, and "a desperate attempt to shore up a crumbling NATO."

Senator Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico and Congressman Holifield stressed that Congress should help make any decision as to which countries, if any, should receive nuclear weapons information and material. The legislation would give the

President great authority to negotiate agreements with only a short 30-day period for congressional action. The one case so far under this procedure involved disclosure of information to Great Britain about the nuclear powered submarine, the Nautilus. In that case the Administration rejected the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy because the 30-day period had expired.

Among the points made by Charles C. Price, past chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, in testifying for the FCNL were these: The legislation contradicts the United States disarmament position proposed on August 29, 1957; it contradicts the policy of reaching an international agreement in time to prevent fourth, fifth and sixth countries from coming into possession of these terrible weapons of destruction; it increases the likelihood of accidents and irresponsible or irrational action which could set off a full scale nuclear war; it will increase tension with the Soviet Union, make disengagement of forces in Europe much more difficult, and greatly injure the United States position abroad, especially in neutral countries.

It is difficult to imagine a more unfavorable time to press for such legislation, which follows on the heels of the Soviet announcement of a suspension of nuclear weapons tests, and the failure of the United States to make any kind of constructive response.

Letters to members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in the next two or three weeks are most important. Send letters or copies to your two Senators and your Congressman, who will be voting on the bills when they reach the floor of the Senate and House.

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

*Rep. Carl T. Durham, N.C., Chairman;

*Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, N.M., Vice Chairman

Senators

Richard B. Russell, Ga.
**John O. Pastore, R. I.
Albert Gore, Tenn.
Henry M. Jackson, Wash.
*Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Ia.
William F. Knowland, Calif.
*John W. Bricker, Ohio
Henry Dworshak, Idaho

Representatives

Chet Holifield, Calif.
*Melvin Price, Ill.
Paul J. Kilday, Tex.
Wayne N. Aspinall, Colo.
*James E. Van Zandt, Pa.
James T. Patterson, Conn.
Thomas A. Jenkins, Ohio
Craig Hosmer, Calif.

**Chairman, *Member of the Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation which will consider the bills first.

FOREIGN AID

What kind of assistance should the United States give to economically underdeveloped areas of the world?

Only about a quarter of the Administration's \$3.9 billion mutual security program is for clearly non-military items. The FCNL has advocated separation of military and economic aid programs, greatly expanded economic assistance to meet the tremendous world need and increasing use of international agencies related to the United Nations to take world economic development out of the cold war context. Copies of FCNL testimony before House and Senate committees will be sent on request.

"What Is It We're Trying to Save?"



HERBLOCK in the Washington Post

The Development Loan Fund, technical assistance through the United States and the UN, refugee relief, the UN Children's Fund, and malaria eradication—all these programs are provided for through the mutual security bill. Last year the cost of these programs was less than 3% of all military spending and less than 2% of total Federal appropriations. Letters supporting the full amount of non-military economic aid and technical assistance requested by the Administration are urgently needed, especially since there is so much public misinformation and critical mail about the constructive non-military side of the mutual security program.

The House Foreign Affairs and Senate Foreign Relations Committees have completed hearings and after considering the bill will report them to the floor for action. After Congress authorizes the program, separate bills will be introduced to appropriate the money. Hearings before the House Appropriations Subcommittee have already begun. It is here that the greatest cuts are expected.

Letters should be written to your two Senators and your Congressman, and the members of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the House Appropriations Committee:

Otto E. Passman, La., Chairman; J. Vaughan Gary, Va.; John J. Rooney, N. Y.; William H. Natcher, Ky.; Winfield K. Denton, Ind.; Hugh O. Alexander, N. C.; George W. Andrews, Ala.; John Taber, N. Y.; Richard B. Wigglesworth, Mass.; Gerald R. Ford, Jr., Mich.; and Edward T. Miller, Md.

Aid to India

Senators John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts are urging much more assistance to India. They are sponsoring a resolution (S. Con. Res. 74) expressing the sense of Congress that "it is in the interest of the United States to join with other nations in providing support of the type, magnitude, and duration, adequate to assist India to complete successfully its current program for economic development." Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York offered a parallel resolution in the House (H. Con. Res. 304).

The United States has agreed to lend India \$225 million. Senator Cooper, former Ambassador to India, says, however, that additional loans approximating \$500 million will be needed from the United States during the remainder of India's second five-year plan if it is to be successful. He argues that it is essential that India achieve economic development by democratic, non-violent means. Watchful Asians are weighing whether this can be done or whether they must turn to totalitarian methods to achieve this goal.

▶ The Kennedy-Cooper resolution has been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for action. Your letters supporting S. Con. Res. 74 are needed. Members are:

Theodore Francis Green, R. I., Chairman; J. W. Fulbright, Ark.; John J. Sparkman, Ala.; Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn.; Mike Mansfield, Mont.; Wayne Morse, Ore.; Russell B. Long, La.; John F. Kennedy, Mass.; Alexander Wiley, Wis.; H. Alexander Smith, N. J.; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa; William Langer, N. D.; William F. Knowland, Calif.; George D. Aiken, Vt.; Homer E. Capehart, Ind.

FOREIGN TRADE

Should the reciprocal trade program be extended for five years?

The Administration says, yes. Emile Benoit, associate professor of International Business at Columbia University Graduate School of Business, testifying for the FCNL urged the full extension of five years without crippling amendments. Copies are available on request. He stressed that lower tariffs lead to higher real incomes for the world's people, strengthen political unity, remove artificial and unjustified discriminatory barriers between men, and that restricting imports cannot significantly reduce unemployment. It has been pointed out that the reciprocal trade program was first enacted in the depths of the depression of the 1930's as one means of stimulating employment.

A number of organizations including the National Council of Churches, the AFL-CIO, and the FCNL are supporting a trade adjustment program which would enable industries, workers and communities injured by foreign competition to change over to competitive products rather than maintaining or increasing tariff barriers. This provision is not in the Administration's bill although many witnesses have supported it and several bills are pending on the subject including H. R. 9505 by Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania, H. R. 1105 by Harold D. Donahue of Massachusetts, and S. 2907 by Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

▶ The House Ways and Means Committee will be reporting a bill to the floor soon. After House passage the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate will act. Letters to your two Senators and your Congressmen are needed now.

OUR 400,000 INDIAN BROTHERS

Should the United States terminate Federal supervision over Indian tribes as rapidly as possible?

No, say many Indian groups. Yes, says the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Indian Bureau is currently pursuing a policy of withdrawing Federal services from Indians as rapidly as possible, encouraging them to leave their reservations for industrial areas, and discouraging tribal acquisition of land needed to sustain the economy of their reservations. The Bureau says it is acting under authority of H. Con. Res. 108 passed by Congress in 1953.

But many Indians are neither prepared for self-government nor assimilation. There are many differences between whites and Indians in terms of health standards, educational levels, systems of land ownership and cultural values. According to the Public Health Service, many Indians "prefer the emotional security of the reservation, with its kinship ties, religious ceremonials, and freedom from the disciplines of an industrial society."

The essential need is for comprehensive planning for development of the reservations so that health standards can be raised, education extended, and economic opportunities improved. If this is done, Indians who wish to migrate will be emotionally and socially prepared for the adjustment, and those who wish to remain within the circle of their Indian culture will be able to live in dignity.

Here are some facts which indicate that the Administration is either intent on closing down reservations as rapidly as possible or is saving a few dollars at the expense of Indian health and welfare, or both:

The President's Budget Bureau has refused to approve any expansion of Public Health activities for Indians in fiscal 1959, although it is well known that Indians bear burdens of ill health and early death far in excess of the population as a whole. Requests for funds for construction of new Indian hospitals and other health facilities have been denied by the Bureau because of fiscal considerations. Proposals to provide urgently needed sanitary facilities on Indian reservations have been gathering dust in congressional committee rooms since early 1956, mainly because the Bureau of the Budget has refused to approve this program.

The Indian Bureau did not spend all of the \$59 million appropriated last year for Indian education and welfare activities despite the urgent need in these areas. Adult education (the median educational level for Indians is approximately through the fifth grade) is to be cut back in fiscal 1959 so that vocational training can be expanded and the relocation program stepped up. The Administration is also advocating curtailment of the road improvement program on reservations and decreased school construction, despite the fact that some 8,000 Indian children in the United States and Alaska are without school facilities. Even the House Appropriations Committee voted to give more funds for school construction than the Bureau requested.

▶ The American public must take a vigorous position on Indian affairs if there is to be any change in Indian policy. Ask President Eisenhower, your Senators and Representative to give the Public Health Service enough money to carry out its long-range Indian health programs. Ask the President and members of Congress to urge the Indian Bureau to stop termi-

nating the reservation system and to concentrate instead upon providing Indians with adequate educational and economic opportunities and the chance to choose their own way of life. Ask your Congressmen to support the new Area Redevelopment Bill, S. 3683, which could open the way for truly comprehensive community development on Indian reservations.

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

for nutrition or price supports?

A policy of adequate school lunch nutrition for our children would require, we believe, considerably increased Federal appropriations to supplement state and local funds. An ideal program would be designed primarily to improve the health and well being of the nation's children rather than to serve as an outlet for an agricultural price support program. For example, Congresswoman Coya Knutson, Minnesota, has proposed spending up to \$250 million yearly to furnish each child with one pint of milk a day. (H. R. 4961)

The Federal Government contributes to the school lunch program in various ways. The previous Congress appropriated \$100 million for the school lunch program plus allocating \$69 million to the milk program. In addition, the Department of Agriculture is giving the schools an estimated \$76 million of surplus commodities. This is \$56 million less than in 1957 when the Government bought beef, pork, turkeys and eggs under the price support program and gave these commodities to the schools.

This drop put great pressure upon the schools which are caught between rising costs, rising school enrollments, and increasing requests for free lunches for children of the unemployed. As a result, many schools have raised prices, and in some instances have priced the children in greatest need right out of the program.

Under the present school lunch-milk program, touching about 10.8 million of the country's estimated 36.7 million school children, the Federal Government's cash contribution varies from year to year but is now less than 22% of cost. It has

not kept pace with the growth of the program or of the school population. The Federal allocation for lunches has decreased from nearly 9¢ per meal in fiscal 1947 to 4.3¢ per meal in 1958.

IN BRIEF

◆ We urge your support of the following:

- Senator A. S. Mike Monroney's resolution (S. Res. 264) to create an International Development Association for making loans on more liberal terms than the World Bank. (Letters should be addressed to members of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.)
- H. R. 11033 by Rep. Michael A. Feighan to regularize the status of 32,000 Hungarian refugees now in this country on temporary permits. (Letters should be sent to your Representative and Senators.)
- H. R. 7999 by Rep. Leo W. O'Brien to grant statehood to Alaska. (Letters to your Representative and Senators.)
- H. R. 11912 by Rep. Abraham J. Multer to abolish the death penalty for Federal crimes. (Write Emanuel Celler, Chairman, House Judiciary Committee, urging hearings.)
- S. Res. 17 to amend Senate Rule XXII to permit limitation of debate by two-thirds of those present and voting *two days* after a petition has been submitted by 16 Senators, or by a majority of the Senate membership after *15 days*. (Write your Senators.)
- Provisions for extending the authority for disaster relief and for increasing the exchange of persons in the Senate-passed agricultural bill. This bill, which extends the agricultural surplus act, P.L. 480, is now before the House agriculture Committee. (Write your Representative.)

Send for the latest FCNL study, *Some Current Facts on the Extent of the Military Establishment in the United States*. 20 cents a copy.

THE *clipsheet*

ON THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL

Reprinted with permission Methodist Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.

May 1958

Proponents Jam Hearing Room

SENATE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS

BAN ON INTERSTATE ALCOHOL ADS

Proponents of legislation which would ban interstate alcohol advertising jammed the largest hearing room in the Senate office building for two days at opening hearings on S. 582 held April 22 and 23.

Introduced by North Dakota's Senator William Langer, S. 582 would prohibit the interstate transportation of alcoholic beverage advertising materials. The legislation would, in effect, bar alcoholic beverage advertising in any newspaper, magazine and radio or television broadcast which crosses state borders.

Congressmen, nationally recognized churchmen and representatives of leading temperance organizations led the parade of witnesses appearing in support of the ad ban proposal before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee. (See excerpt from a testimony below). Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington heads the powerful Senate committee.

Originally, proponents were scheduled to testify one day, the opposition to follow the next. But the parade of nearly 40 witnesses favoring stricter federal control of alcohol advertising could not be contained. At the close of the second day of testimony, although all witnesses scheduled to appear in favor of the legislation had not been heard, Senator Magnuson was forced by other committee business to recess the hearings until April 29.

When the hearings resumed the committee heard the remaining proponents and then shifted its attention to those opposing the bill. Appearing for the opposition are representatives of the alcohol, broadcasting and advertising industries plus spokesmen for newspaper and magazine publishers. Also, representatives of numerous state brewery workers unions opposed the measure.

-more-

In what one Senator called "an impressive array of testimony in support of the bill," proponents urged Congress to act without further delay. Many witnesses hammered at the point that alcohol advertising is "false and misleading" and should be controlled like other advertising which misleads the consuming public.

Other charges leveled by proponents of the corrective legislation include:

- Alcohol advertising is designed to increase consumption of alcoholic beverages by "conditioning" young people to accept their use as a part of gracious and successful living.
- Alcohol advertisers are not content to advertise their product solely on its own merits. They always associate it with the home, family and the American way of life.
- Alcohol advertising encourages law violations. It creates a desire in young people for something they cannot legally purchase. It encourages people living in "dry" territories to illegally purchase the product advertised.
- Though Congress has delegated the authority to regulate alcohol advertising directly to the Department of Treasury, the department is not doing an effective job.

One of the proponents of the ad ban touched off some fireworks by suggesting that the committee report out the bill so that all the Senators could vote on it, instead of "bottling it up" in the committee as in years past. Interrupting immediately, Senator Magnuson stated that any time a majority of the committee voted to report the bill, it would come out of the committee. "All you've got to do," said Magnuson, "is get the eight men."

Replied the witness, "That's what we are trying to do today-- find those eight senators."

CONSULTATIONS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

are the areas of social need with which the Disciples should be concerned?"—"What are the primary objectives for the Disciples in undertaking their social welfare task?"—"What strategy should be used in strengthening and establishing our national social welfare programs to meet the needs which we desire to include among our social concerns?"—"What agency relationships and administration can be developed to build a cohesive social welfare program for the Brotherhood?"—"What is an effective local church and local community, church-related social welfare program?"—"How can churches best relate themselves to public welfare agencies?"—"How can churches best work together through national church-related agencies of the Brotherhood?"—"How may churches deal effectively with juvenile delinquency?"—"How may the church best meet the needs of older people?"

The Participants

Invited participants included:

Mrs. A. B. Barnes, Avalon Community Center, Los Angeles; Representatives of three departments of the UCMS, namely: James Behler and Mrs. Mary Dale, Institutional Missions, Barton Hunter, Mrs. Ruth Milner, and Ella Williams, Social Welfare, and J. D. Montgomery, Ruth Reynolds, Religious Education; Leslie G. Heuston, Central Area, NBA, John Tenny, layman, Clarence Vernon, Parole Officer, Robert Welsh, Associate Minister-Downey Ave. Christian Church, and Dr. and Mrs. Walter W. Sikes, professor and social worker, of Indianapolis; James Y. Brown, minister, Frankfort, Ind.; Merrill L. Cadwell, minister, Warren, Ohio; Dr. Stanley Clifton, professor, University of Oklahoma, Norman; Bryson Couvillon, Service Commission, Washington, D. C.; James A. Crain, executive secretary, Joint Board of Christian Churches, and Virgil Lowder, executive director, Council of Churches, Houston, Texas; J. Eric Carlson, Orval Peterson, and Charles Palmer, NBA, William Fox, minister, Centennial Church, St. Louis; Dale Dargitz, director Social Service Dept., Denver Council of Churches, James H. Tilsley, Rocky Mountain area (Denver), NBA; William Vivrett, minister and professor, Pittsburgh; Dan Elliott, associate executive secretary, Cleveland Welfare Federation; John Harms, executive vice-president, Church Federation, Chicago; Marie C. Hay, supervisor, Child Welfare—Cuyahoga County, Cleveland; Ronald Lieurance, minister, Brooklyn, Mass.; Dean Mason, administrator, Kennedy Memorial Home, Martinsville, Ind.

The guest speaker and resource person

OUT OF OUR ABUNDANCE TO THOSE IN NEED

Why not put your clothes to work instead of storing them? Thousands of people living in refugee camps, on hillsides, in caves are without shelter, clothing or sufficient food. Is your church taking part in a local or national used clothing drive? Posters, fliers and labels will be available from the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, Indianapolis, telling the story of the need and what can be done about it.

"The Long Stride" is a dramatic, documentary motion picture, telling about the work being done and showing the need of continued help. (See page 10 for details.)

Disciples churches have said they would send at least 250,000 pounds of clothing and blankets through Church World Service this year. Eight cents a pound should accompany your shipment to help defray the cost of packing and handling. Addressed labels are available for use so that your offering might go to the nearest Church World Service Center.

WRITE TO: *Department of Social Welfare, U.C.M.S.*

ELLA S. WILLIAMS

was Dr. Charles G. Chakerian, Chairman Department of Church and Community, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago. Dr. Orval D. Peterson gave the initial devotional message on "Christian Motivation for a Concern for People." Dr. James A. Crain and J. Edward Moseley presented the interesting historical background of social welfare among the Disciples. Merrill L. Cadwell brought the Consultation to a close with a summary cast in the devotional mood.

A Joint Commission

This meeting was a *consultation* and not a program planning body; neither did it have the power to legislate action or give mandates to the sponsoring bodies; but out of corporate thinking and discussion did come some very helpful findings which will serve as guidance to the Brotherhood agencies in planning future programs in the field of social welfare. Probably one of the most significant outcomes was a recommendation to the agencies, directly concerned, to set up a "Joint Commission on Social Welfare" as the first step toward implementing the findings of the Consultation, and meeting the needs of the Brotherhood in the area of social welfare.

RUTH E. MILNER

WHO IS PROTESTING? . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

interviewed by the press and radio reporters. The unsympathetic tone of one radio interviewer aroused columnist Inez Robb to write:

"But it made me so mad I almost broke up the set when its smarty-pants young newsmen poked fun at the marchers they interviewed and, at least in one case, failed to recognize the source of the biblical quotations used by the marchers."

For a Sane Nuclear Policy

Protesting in another way was a group of public-minded citizens who formed the National Committee For a Sane Nuclear Policy. The Committee inserted full page ads in leading newspapers to present the case for ending nuclear test explosions. Among those signing the statement in the press were:

Norman Cousins, **Editor, The Saturday Review**; The Reverend Harry Emerson Fosdick, **Pastor Emeritus, Riverside Church, New York**; Harold Fey, **Editor, The Christian Century**; The Reverend Robert J. McCracken, **Minister, Riverside Church, New York**; Lewis Mumford, **Author**; Clarence Pickett, **American Friends Service Committee**; Eleanor Roosevelt; Elmo Roper, **Public Opinion Analyst**; Dr. Pitirim A. Sorokin, **Professor of Sociology**; Dr. Paul J. Tillich, **Professor, Harvard University**; Dean Howard Thurman, **Boston University**; and Jerry Voorhis, **Executive Director, Cooperative League of America**.

By Way of Petition

The American Friends Service Committee reports that more than 40,000 signatures have been secured on petitions addressed to the President calling for cancellation of the nuclear tests. (These petitions were circulated to the membership of the Disciples Peace Fellowship. 48 D. P. F. members reported that they had secured 1,070 signatures.)

A Pagan Sermon . . .?

C. Wright Mills, author and professor of Sociology, in his recent *Nation* article, "A Pagan Sermon to the Christian Clergy," raises this question:

"I am religiously illiterate and unfeeling. But truly I do not see how you can claim to be Christians and yet not speak out totally and dogmatically against the preparations and testing now under way for World War III. As I read it, Christian doctrine in contact with the realities of today cannot lead to any other position."

LEWIS H. DEER



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

MAY 29 IS DEADLINE FOR COMMENTS ON STUDY DOCUMENTS

Many comments and suggestions on the *Study Document* on Peace and World Order (from which a resolution will be drafted and presented to the International Convention at St. Louis, October 17-25, '58), are being received by the Department of Social Welfare. In order for as many as possible to have the opportunity to give their reactions, the time has been extended to May 29, 1958. The previous deadline was May 1.

All criticisms received will be carefully studied, and then serve as the basis for preparation of the draft of the resolution. Have a hand in the writing; get your criticisms in immediately.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

• **NOTE:** For copies of the Study Document write: Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. One to five copies free; above five copies at cost price—3c each.

RESOURCES

"The Montgomery Story"—Story of how 50,000 Negroes found a way to come to grips with racial discrimination in city transportation in Montgomery Ala. Written in comic book style, it would be most helpful to young people, and adults, for group study and individual reading in human relationships.

• **Order From:** Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack, New York. Price: 10 cents each.

"Face of the South" (an audio-visual)—This is a 16mm sound motion picture in color, 29 minutes in length. It presents an objective analysis of the economic situation of the South and its relationships to the status of civil rights for minority groups in the South today. Southern born George S. Mitchell is the narrator. For his analysis of the "South," he divides it into four parts: The Mountain Area; the Piedmont, the Piney Woods, and the Plantation South, and suggests the direction in which these areas should move to solve their problems.

• **Order from** Audio-Visual Service, UCMS. Rental fee: \$10.00.

THE LONG STRIDE

"The Long Stride" dramatically portrays how the Protestant churches of America help the homeless and disaster-stricken overseas through their ministries of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

"The Long Stride" was filmed in Korea, Hong Kong, the Near East and Austria by Film Productions International under the supervision of the Broadcasting and Film Commission of the National Council of the Churches of Christ for Church World Service.

This film shows how our churches have helped provide emergency food, clothing, bedding, shelter and medical care; rehabilitated the crippled, given war widows an opportunity to support their families, retrained the unemployed for new trades, helped farmers produce more crops; and helped people to help themselves and rebuild morale.

• Copies of *"The Long Stride"* giving a report on the Church's stewardship and making an appeal for the support necessary to continue these programs are available.

• Sponsor or arrange for the showing of this film in your adult and youth fellowship groups, at church fellowship dinners, and in like situations. (It is in black and white) and runs 28½ minutes.

• **Order From:** Audio Visual Services, UCMS, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana. RENTAL: \$3.00.

CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE MANUAL



THE CYNICS CORNER: "If you are going to do something about humanity, you can't just think about it, you've got to start sometime . . . !!"
From Chapter III—"First Steps":

"Do not spend too much time in 'getting organized' before 'getting to work!' Interest centers around action. A department which choose a project (or has one assigned to it) and becomes involved in 'doing something' early in its life will keep its sense of accomplishment and purpose, whereas one which spends too much time 'surveying the situation' may lose its initial momentum before its members 'get the feel' of its task."

* Cartoon by Interlandi. Used by permission of the Register and Tribune Syndicate, Des Moines 4, Iowa. Taken from the new *Christian Action and Community Service Manual*. (1.)

(1) **ORDER FROM CHRISTIAN BOARD OF PUBLICATION, BOX 179, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, PRICE 60c.**

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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